Message

From: Jennings, Eleanor [Eleanor.Jennings@parsons.com]
Sent: 5/24/2018 3:19:56 PM
To: Davis, Eva [Davis.Eva@epa.gov]; d'Almeida, Carolyn K. [dAlmeida.Carolyn@epa.gov]; Dan Pope [DPope@css-inc.com]; Brasaemle, Karla [KBrasaemle@TechLawInc.com]; Bo Stewart (bo@praxis-enviro.com) [bo@praxis-enviro.com]; Cosler, Doug [DCosler@TechLawInc.com]; Wayne Miller [Miller.Wayne@azdeq.gov]
CC: Steve Willis [steve@uxopro.com]
Subject: FW: Webinar Recordings Now Available-"Monitoring the Impacts and Effectiveness of Electrical Resistance Heating with Enhanced Bioremediation"

Hello, Team!

I attended this webinar yesterday (see below), and it was pretty interesting in how it relates to Williams AFB. There are some differences between the scenario proposed in this presentation and WAFB:

- WAFB used SEE, a much hotter technology, than what was presented in this webinar
- The presented scenario is looking at chlorinated compounds as the target contaminant
- The presented scenario uses a microbial monitoring analysis that differs from what we had proposed and from what AF used

However, from a best-practices standpoint, I saw a lot of parallels:

- The desire to follow heat treatment with MNA (I actually asked an SEE question, which was answered at the end… not sure if it was captured on the recording).
- The need to properly monitor the microbial population before, during, and after heat treatment to ensure MNA will occur

The presentation talks about the fact that treatments that involve lower temperatures than SEE will still see a dramatic kill-off of the indigenous microbial population. After enough time has passed for temperatures to reduce to below 35C or so, indigenous microbes from the surrounding (less heated) areas will migrate back in, repopulating the heat-treated zone. However, until this happens, there will not be a robust enough microbial population to do much MNA. What was particularly nice was how Microbial Insights stressed the need for proper baseline testing, and where/when/how to perform this baseline testing in relation to the heating events. I also liked how they talked about follow up testing, and getting a new baseline before MNA – they waited until subsurface temperatures were at 30C or below (which totally makes sense).

I just thought it had some interesting parallels to WAFB, and thought you all might be interested – something to watch while eating lunch one day, maybe. ☺

Cheers,
E

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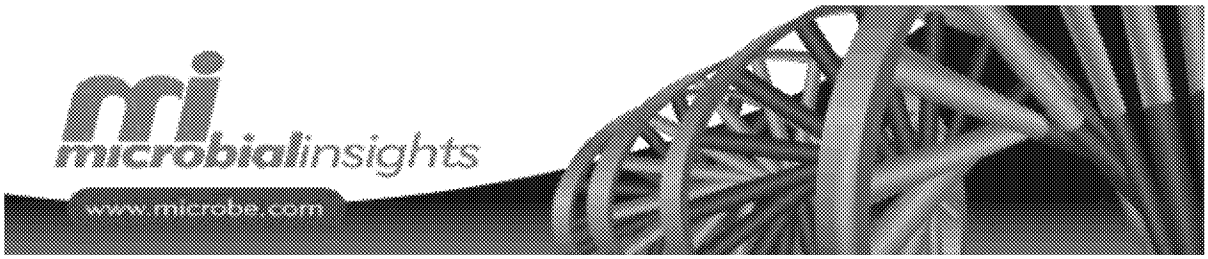
"Safety Isn't Expensive. It's Priceless."

From: Microbial Insights, Inc. <contact@microbe.com>
Sent: Wednesday, May 23, 2018 4:16 PM

To: Jennings, Eleanor <Eleanor.Jennings@parsons.com>
Subject: Webinar Recordings Now Available-"Monitoring the Impacts and Effectiveness of Electrical Resistance Heating with Enhanced Bioremediation"



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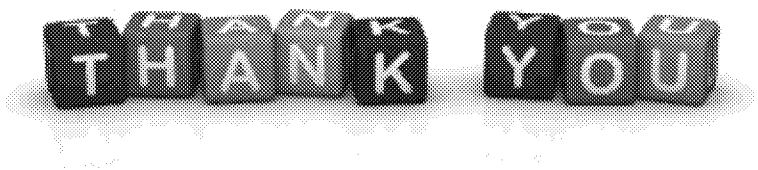

Thank you for registering for the webinar
"Monitoring the Impacts and Effectiveness of Electrical Resistance Heating with Enhanced Bioremediation"

A recording of the webinar is available through the link below.

Also, we would appreciate you taking the time to complete a brief survey about the webinar. The survey results and comments will help ensure that future webinars will address the topics and applications most relevant to the industry. Please click on the link below.

View Recording[r20.rs6.net]

Take Survey[r20.rs6.net]

Past webinars can also be viewed in
the resource section of the Microbial Insights Website.[r20.rs6.net]